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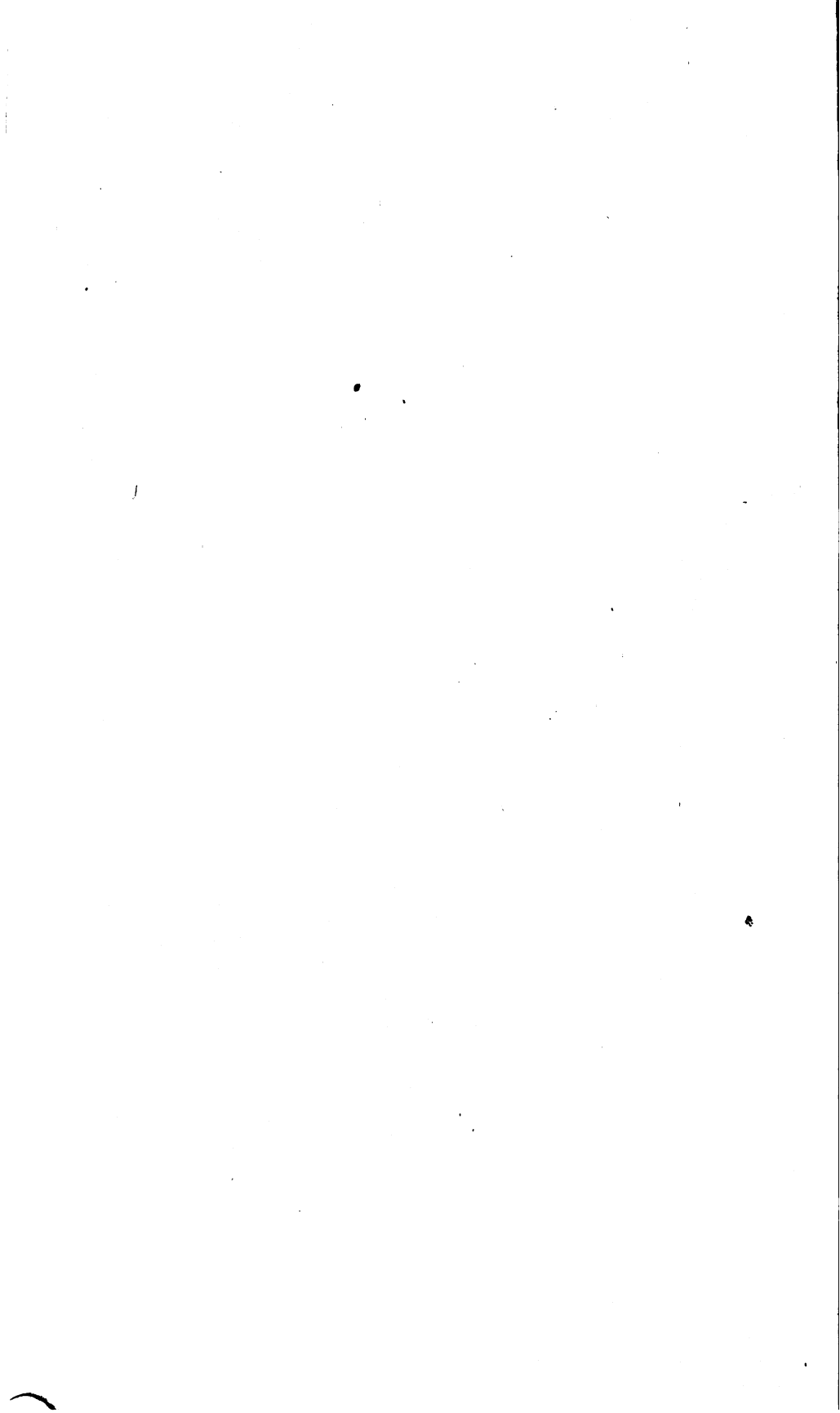


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L A W
OF
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

OF NOVEMBER 16th, 1895
AND
REGULATIONS
OF THE SAME

TRANSLATED
BY
WILLIAM THOMPSON



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DEPARTMENT
OF
FOMENTO, COLONIZATION AND INDUSTRY

MEXICO.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to address to me the following Decree:

“PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof know yee:

That the Congress of the Union has been pleased to decree as follows:
The Congress of the United Mexican States decrees:

Law of Weights and Measures.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE SYSTEM AND ITS UNITS.

Art. 1. The System of weights and measures already established, which is derived from the National Standards of length and weight and from the second of average time, constitutes the National System of Weights and Measures and is the only legal one whose use is binding in the United Mexican States.

Art. 2. The fundamental units of that system are as follows:

I. The unit of length denominated Metre, is equal to the length of the Metre which has been recognized and adopted as the International prototype.

II. The unit of weight denominated kilogram, is equal in weight to that of the kilogram which has been recognized and adopted as the International prototype of weight.

III. The unit of time is the second of mean time,

Art. 3. The Department of Fomento will designate the derived units which are dedicated to common use, specifying the conditions which they must comply with.

It is also authorized to designate the derived units of the National System of Weights and Measures which are not in common use.

CHAPTER II.

NATIONAL STANDARDS.

Art. 4. The national standard of length consists of the prototype metre No. 25, made of an alloy of platinum and irridium with a cross section of X which was assigned by the International Committee of Weights and Measures to the Mexican Government,, tested in the International Office of the same on the 28th of September 1889 and deposited in the Office of Weights and Measures of the Department of Fomento, on the 20th. of August 1900.

Art. 5. The National standard of weight consists of the prototype kilogram No. 21, made of an alloy of platinum and irridium, of cylindrical form, with a height equal to its diameter, which was assigned by the International Committee of Weights and Measures to the Mexican Government, was tested in the International Office of the same on the 7th. of January 1895 and deposited in the Office of Weights and Measures of the Department of Fomento on the 20th of August 1900.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE EXTENSION AND PRESERVATION OF THE SYSTEM

Art. 6. For the preservation and maintenance of the system, there shall be an inspecting office of the first class, those which may be necessary of the second class and the auxiliary offices which may be established in accordance with Art. 11.

Art. 7. The first class inspecting office shall be that of Weights and Measures in the Department of Fomento, in which the national standards of length and weight mentioned in Articles 4 and 5, as well as the new ones which the Federal Government may acquire, shall be preserved with all due precautions.

Art. 8. The metres and kilograms employed in the ordinary course of business by the Office of Weights and measures shall be directly

compared with the national standards and will constitute the second class standards.

Art. 9. The Department of Fomento will establish a second class inspecting office in the Capital of each State as well as in those other towns whose commercial importance may justify it. Such office will be furnished with the collection of standards and balances, which is required by the Regulations under the present law. The standards of these offices, which are denominated third class, will be compared by the Office of Weights and Measures with the second class standards.

Art. 10. The officers in charge of the second class offices will compare the weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring that are used in trade. The same employees will have under their charge, the inspection and supervision of the service of weights and measures in those cities in which their offices may be established.

Art. 11. In those towns in which there is no second class office, the Department of Fomento may charge the municipal corporations with the periodical inspection of the weights, measures and instruments for weighing and measuring, as well as the inspection and supervision of the service of weights and measures. The municipal corporations to whom such powers are delegated, shall be considered auxiliary offices and will be strictly subject to the requisites and conditions which are specified in the Regulations under the present law. In such case, the Corporations themselves will cover the expenses and collect the dues for the inspection and the fines which may be levied.

Art. 12. The Regulations under this law shall prescribe the rules for the verification of the weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring; the charges which may be collected for those verifications, and shall specify the form under which the service of weights and measures shall be inspected.

Art. 13. The offices which may be established under the provisions of Art. 9 of the present law shall directly depend on the office of Weights and Measures of the Department of Fomento. The auxiliary offices which are referred to under Art. 11, shall likewise depend on that superior office, but only as far as regards the service of weights and measures.

Art. 14. The Executive of the Union will have power, whenever it considers such a measure expedient, and by agreement with the Governments of the different States, to leave under their charge, the establishment and maintenance of second class offices, in those places within their jurisdiction which may be designated by the Department of Fomento as well as the inspection and general supervision of the service of weights and measures, both in those places in which there may be a second class office established, as well as in other Municipalities, but without prejudice to the superior federal inspection. In such case the dues collected for inspection and the fines will enter into their respective Treasuries; but the working of the inspecting and auxiliary offices

will continue to be under the direct supervision of the Office of Weights and Measures.

Art. 15. The Department of Fomento will have power to give orders for direct inspection and verification to be made of the weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measurement in the offices, establishments or localities which it may consider desirable. This power is reserved even in those cases provided for under Arts. 11 and 14.

Art. 16. The marks to be employed for the purpose of authorizing the weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring shall be designated by the Department of Fomento in the Regulations under the present law. Of these marks, those which do not consist of numbers shall be made with the respective "Matrixes" which the Department will preserve under the custody of the Office of Weights and Measures.

CHAPTER IV.

PENALTIES FOR INFRINGEMENT OF THE LAW AND ITS REGULATIONS.

Art. 17. Any officer whose duty it may be to place the marks on weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring, and who may do so with criminal intent, when, according to the Regulations under this law he should not mark them, because they do not comply with the provisions of the same, will render himself liable to a penalty of three years imprisonment and a fine of One Hundred Dollars or the corresponding further detention.

Art. 18. The following persons will be punished with, imprisonment for three years:

I. Those who stamp the legal marks on the weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring, when not duly authorized for that purpose.

II. Those who knowingly sell or circulate false marks or weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring, which are branded as mentioned in Art. 17 and in Sec. I of this Article or which may carry false brands.

Art. 19. The other infractions which may give rise to criminal liability shall be penalized in accordance with the Penal Code of the Federal District, without prejudice to the administrative penalties which are specified under the Regulations.

Art. 20. The infractions of the present law and its Regulations which are not liable to criminal prosecution shall be administratively punished with fines of twenty-five cents to Five Hundred Dollars or the corresponding imprisonment.

Art. 21. The weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring which are employed in mercantile transactions and do not fulfill the requisites provided under this Law or its Regulations shall be inutilized in those cases which the latter may specify.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Art. 22. The legal equivalents between the units of the national system of weights and measures now in force and those of the system which was employed in the Republic before the 16th of September 1896 shall be those set forth in the tables already published by the Department of Fomento and which will be annexed to the Regulations under this Law.

Art. 23. The teaching of the national system of weights and measures will continue to be obligatory in all public schools, whether of an official or private character.

Art. 24. The inspection of weights, measures and instruments for weighing or measuring will be charged for. The proceeds of these charges and of the fines which may be imposed for infringements, shall be turned over to the Federal Treasury, except in those cases specified under Arts. 11 and 14 of the present Law.

Art. 25. The Executive will issue Regulations under this Law as well as all the orders that may be necessary for its exact fulfilment.

Art. 26. All laws and rulings which may have been previously enacted with regard to weights and measures are hereby repealed.

TRANSITORY.

This Law will come into force from and after the 1st. of December of the present year.—*Trinidad Garcia*, President of the Deputies.—*A. Valdivieso*, Vice-President of the Senate.—*Lorenzo Elizaga*, Secretary of the Deputies.—*A. Castañares*, Secretary of the Senate.

And therefore I order that it be printed, published, circulated and duly complied with.

Given in the Palace of the Executive of the Union on the 6th. day of June, 1905.—*Porfirio Díaz*.

To the Engineer Blas Escontria, Secretary of State and of the Department of Fomento, Colonization and Industry.»

And I communicate the same to you for your information and other purposes.

Mexico 6th. of June 1905.

Escontria.

Department of Fomento, Colonization and Industry.

MEXICO.

The president of the Republic has been pleased to address to me the following decree:

“PORFIRIO DIAZ, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States to the inhabitants thereof, know ye:

That under the Constitutional powers of the Executive and in accordance with the provisions of Art. 25 of the Law of the 6th. of June of this year relative to Weights and Measures, I have seen fit to issue the following.

Regulations of the Law of Weights and Measures of the 6th. June 1895.

CHAPTER I.

OF THE UNITS OF THE SYSTEM.

Art. 1. The names and values of the units and measures of length, area, volume, capacity, weight, power, electricity and light are the following:

I.—UNITS OF LENGTH

Names.	Values.	Abbreviations.
—	—	—
Kilometre	1000 metres	Km.
Hectometre	100 „	Hm.
Decametre	10 „	Dam.
Metre	Fundamental unit	m.
Decimetre	0.1 metre	Dm.
Centimetre	0.01 „	Cm.
Milimetre	0.001 „	Mm.

II.—UNITS OF AREA

Names.	Values.	Abbreviations.
Square kilometre [Miriare]	10,000 ares	km ²
Square hectometre [Hectare]	100 „	h
Square decametre [Are]	100 square metres	a
Square metre [Centiare]	1 „ „	c. or m ²
Square decimetre	0.01 „ „	dm ²
Square centimetre	0.0001 „ „	cm ²
Square milimetre	0.000001 „ „	mm ²

III.—UNITS OF VOLUME.

Names.	Values.	Abbreviations.
Cubic metre	1 cubic metre	m ³
Cubic decimetre	0.001 „ „	dm ³
Cubic centimetre	0.000001 „ „	cm ³

IV.—UNITS OF CAPACITY.

Names.	Values.	Abbreviations.
Hectolitre	100 litres	hl.
Decalitre	10 „	dal.
Litre	1 „ (equivalent in mercantile transactions to a cubic decimetre)	l.
Decilitre	0.1 litre	dl.
Centilitre	0.01 „	cl.
Mililitre	0.001 „	ml.

V.—UNITS OF WEIGHT.

Names.	Values.	Abbreviations.
Ton	1,000 kilogramos	t.
Kilogram	1 „ [equivalent in weight to the unit adopted as International prototype]	kg.
Gram	0.001 kilogramos	g.
Decigram	0.0001 „	dg.
Centigram	0.00001 „	cg.
Miligram	0.000001 „	mg.

VI.—UNITS OF POWER.

Names.	Values.	Abbreviations.
Kilogrammetres	1	kgm.

This represents the power necessary to raise a kilogram to the height of a metre in one second of time.

VII.—ELECTRIC UNITS

A.—Unit of resistance.

Names.	Values.	Abbreviation.
Ohm	1	oh

The Ohm is the electric resistance opposed to an invariable electric current by a column of pure mercury at the temperature of melting ice, which has a length of 106.3 centimetres, with a constant cross section, and a weight of 14.4521 grams.

B.—Unit of current.

Names.	Values.	Abbreviation.
Ampere	1	am.

The Ampere is the electric current of invariable intensity, that in passing through a neutral solution of nitrate of silver which contains fifteen parts in weight of that salt for eighty-five of water, using an anode of silver and a cathode of platinum, will deposit silver at the rate of 0.001119 of a gram per second.

C.—Unit of Electro-Motive Power.

Name	Value	Abbreviation
Volt	1	v.

This is the invariable unit of electromotive force or pressure which produces an invariable current of one Ampere in a circuit whose resistance is one Ohm.

D.—Unit of Work.

Name	Value	Abbreviation
Joule	1	j.

This is the work executed in one second by a current of one Ampere in a circuit between whose terminals a difference of one volt in pressure is maintained.

E.—Unit of power.

Name	Value	Abbreviation
Watt	1	w

The Watt is the amount of power required to produce one Joule per second.

F.—Industrial or commercial unit of work.

Name	Value	Abbreviation
Kilowatt-hour	1	kwh.

The kilowatt-hour is the energy equivalent to that developed by 1,000 watts during one hour.

VIII.—PHOTOMETRIC UNIT OF LUMINOUS INTENSITY.

Name	Value	Abbreviation
Candle	1	c.

This is the unit of luminous intensity as produced by a Vernon-Hartcourt standard one-candle power lamp of the improved model of 1902.

CHAPTER II.

Of appliances for measurement. Their arrangement, verification, authorization, errors allowed and other provisions.

SECTION I.

MEASURES OF LONGITUDE.

Art. 2.—The measures of longitude are: the metre, the decimetre and the centimetre.

Article 3. The three measures of longitude shall be engraved on one sole rule observing the following provisions:

I. The metre rule may be made either to the exact length, or with an excess, and must show the subdivisions by cross lines. It must be constructed of metal or well-seasoned hard wood so that it shall not warp with use, and can receive the inspection mark.

II. Those rules or measures which exceed the length indicated, shall project in such a way beyond the extremities of the measure shown, as to protect the lines which indicate the commencement and end of the measure from all damage.

III. The rules or measures which are made to the exact length shall be engraved with lines in such a way that one end of the rule shall indicate the commencement and the other the end of the measure.

IV. When the rules or measures are made to the exact length, the ends thereof will be protected by metallic pieces in the form of a "U"

which shall be let into and secured on the ends, by means of screws, so that the thickness thereof shall form part of the measure and leave the two faces flush.

V. The lines which show the different divisions shall be at right angles to the edge of the rule; those of greatest length shall indicate the decimetres and the others the centimetres and millimetres in decreasing order. They shall be well defined and visible, according to the use to which such rules or measures are dedicated.

VI. The lines which indicate the decimetres shall bear the figures 1, 2, 3, etc. In the first decimetre, at least, the lines which show the centimetres will bear the same figures.

Art. 4. The measure shall have the word «METRO» engraved in perfectly legible characters on the face or divided faces.

Art. 5. A folding metre or anykind of tape, shall not be considered legal for the purpose of measuring textiles, ribbons, or other similar goods.

Art. 6. The measures will be verified in the following manner:

They will be examined to see whether they comply with the conditions laid down in Arts. 3 and 4.

The measure to be tested will be placed on the side, above or below the respective standard in such a way that its cross lines or ends shall coincide, care being taken that the divisions of the two measures are left uncovered.

If the total length of the measure under examination and the length of its subdivisions come within the limits of the error allowed, its use will be authorized by placing on it the corresponding legal brand.

Art. 7. The error allowed in measures of longitude shall always be in excess, as follows: in the metre, one millimetre in the entire length, and five-tenths of a millimetre in the subdivisions which show the decimetres and centimetres.

SECTION II.

LIQUID MEASURES.

Art. 7. The liquid measures shall be as follows:

Of 50 litres	Of 10 litres
„ 45 „	„ 5 „
„ 40 „	„ 2 „
„ 35 „	„ 1 „
„ 30 „	„ 0.5 „
„ 25 „	„ 0.2 „
„ 20 „	„ 0.1 „
„ 15 „	„ 0.05 „

Art. 9. The measures from 0.05 of a litre up to 10 litres included will be subject to the following conditions:

I. They shall be of cylindrical form; generally flat bottomed, and their dimensions shall be as follows:

Of 10 litres.	Diameter 0.1853 mts.	Height 0.3707 m.
„ 5 „	„ 0.1471 „	„ 0.2942 „
„ 2 „	„ 0.1084 „	„ 0.2168 „
„ 1 „	„ 0.0860 „	„ 0.1721 „
„ 0.5 „	„ 0.0683 „	„ 0.1366 „
„ 0.2 „	„ 0.0503 „	„ 0.1006 „
„ 0.1 „	„ 0.0399 „	„ 0.0799 „
„ 0.05 „	„ 0.0317 „	„ 0.0634 „

II. They must be made of material impermeable to liquids, such as iron, tin plate, pewter, etc., and of such strength that they will not lose their form through the weight of the liquids poured into them or through handling.

III. They shall have the capacity of the measure engraved on the outside surface, in clear and legible characters.

IV. The use of conical bottoms will be allowed in measures of 5 to 10 litres and of spouts in those of 2, 5 and 10 litres. The measures which are included in both cases shall have the diameter specified in Section I and the necessary height to give the respective capacity without including the spout.

V. The measures without spout shall bear on the outside of their walls four drops of pewter or lead with a diameter of two centimetres, on which the inspection marks can be stamped. Of these drops two shall be placed close to the upper edge and two close to the bottom, in such manner that the latter cannot be altered nor the height of the measure lessened without alteration of the brands.

VI. In those measures which have a spout, the upper line of the measure will be indicated in the interior, by means of three equidistant and entirely visible lugs or projections. These three lugs shall be fixed in the upper interior part of the measure by means or rivets and solder. In the outside and corresponding to the place of each lug, there shall be a drop of solder on which to stamp the inspection brand. They shall also have another drop of solder placed in such a position that the bottom of the measure cannot be changed without altering the brand stamped on that drop.

VII. The measures on which the above mentioned drops of solder cannot be placed, shall be of a material such as glass, porcelain, etc. which will prevent the capacity being altered without breaking and will allow a wire or metallic tape to be placed on the handle in such a way that it cannot be removed without breaking the lead seal which carries the inspection stamp and fastens the ends of those wires or tapes together.

VIII. The measures which have handles but no spouts, will have them so low that the upper part of the handles will always be below the edge of the measure, so that it can be closely covered with a disk whose diameter shall be larger than that of the measure.

Art. 10. The liquid measures with a capacity of more than 10 litres, which are employed in wholesale establishments, shall be in the form that the interested parties may consider more desirable; but the capacity thereof in litres shall always be a multiple of 5, and they shall also comply with the requisites specified in Sections II, III and VI of the preceding Article.

Art. 11. The liquid measures will be inspected in the following manner:

I. They will first be examined to ascertain that they comply with the conditions specified in Art. 8, 9 and 10.

II. Should the measure under inspection be of one litre or less, the glass standard of the Inspecting Office will be filled with water or other liquid up to the division which corresponds to the capacity of the measure tested. This liquid will be carefully poured into the measure and then the covering disk will be placed over the edge of the measure. Should the placing of the disk cause any overflow of the liquid the measure shall be disallowed. Should the liquid not overflow when the disk is placed the following course will be adopted:

The metal cylinder whose volume corresponds to the error allowed will be screwed on the disk and the latter will be placed on the edges of the measure in such a manner that the cylinder screwed on shall remain in the interior. Should the liquid overflow, the measure will be passed; but should the disk not be wetted the measure will be refused on the ground that it is too large.

III. Should the measure under test be of 2, 5, or 10 litres and without a spout, the glass standard will be filled two, five or ten times and the liquid carefully poured into the measure under test; and it will then be tested in accordance with the preceding Section in order to ascertain whether it is to be passed or not.

IV. When the capacity of the measure under test is superior to ten litres or when, with a lesser capacity, it has a spout and such capacity is therefore indicated by interior lugs, the standard litre will be filled and the contents poured into the measure under test as often as may be necessary, care being taken that the standard litre is completely emptied every time. Should the level of the liquid be above the upper side of the lugs, the measure will be refused on the ground that it is short. Should the liquid only reach the upper side of the lugs, the measure will be passed as exact, but should it remain below that level the following test will be made:

A volume of water shall be measured with the standard litre, equal to the error allowed in the measure under inspection and this liquid will be emptied into the latter. Should the liquid not reach the upper side of the lugs the measure shall be refused as too large; but should it reach that level or higher the measure will be passed.

Art. 12. The error allowed in the liquid measures shall always be in excess and as set forth in the following table:

Measures of 50 and 45	litres	300 cubic centimetres of error.
„ „ 40, 35, 30 and 25	„	200 „ „ „ „
„ „ 20 and 15	„	100 „ „ „ „
„ „ 10	„	50 „ „ „ „
„ „ 5	„	40 „ „ „ „
„ „ 2	„	24 „ „ „ „
„ „ 1	„	14 „ „ „ „
„ „ 0.5	„	9 „ „ „ „
„ „ 0.2	„	5 „ „ „ „
„ „ 0.1	„	3 „ „ „ „
„ „ 0.05	„	2 „ „ „ „

SECTION III.

DRY MEASURES.

Art. 13. The dry measures shall be the following:

Of 5 litres.

Of 2 litres.

Of 1 litre.

Of 0.5 litre.

Of 0.2 „

Art. 15. These measures shall bear the form of a straight prism with a rectangular base and the following dimensions:

I. For those of 5 litres, a base of 200 millimetres length by 200 millimetres width and a height of 125 millimetres.

II. For those of two litres, a base of 160 millimetres length by 125 millimetres width and a height of 100 millimetres.

III. For those of one litre, a base of 100 millimetres length by 100 millimetres width and a height of 100 millimetres.

IV. For those of 0.5 litre, a base of 100 millimetres length by 100 millimetres width and a height of 50 millimetres.

V. For those of 0.2 litre, a base of 80 millimetres length by 50 millimetres width and a height of 50 millimetres.

Art 16. These measures will be made of well-seasoned wood; the boards shall have a thickness of 20 mm., and the bottom piece and each of the sides shall be respectively made of a single piece. The sides shall be joined by dovetailing. The bottom shall be glued and screwed and the upper edges of the measure covered with iron sheets.

The outside of these measures shall bear in clear letters an indication of their capacity.

Art. 18. The strikes employed for these measures shall be of hard wood or metal with a cylindrical form.

Art. 17. Dry measures shall be verified as follows:

I. They will be examined to ascertain whether they comply with the conditions of Arts. 13, 14 and 15.

II. They will be tested for the dimensions specified in Art. 14, by the employment of the gauge which is dedicated to that purpose. If the measures satisfy these conditions they will be licensed.

III. The strikes shall comply with the provisions of the previous article. They must be straight and a calliper will be used to ascertain that their diameter is equal throughout their respective lengths.

Art. 18. The error allowed in dry measures shall always be in excess and shall never exceed two millimetres in the dimensions prescribed under Art. 14.

Art. 19. Grains and other similar products shall be sold by weight and will only be measured with the measures of volume specified in Art. 13, when the quantity does not exceed five litres.

SECTION II.

INSTRUMENTS FOR WEIGHING.

Measures of weight.

Art. 20. The weights shall be as follows:

Of 10, 5, 2, and 1 kilograms and of 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 grams.

Art. 21. The weights shall be subject to the following provisions:

I. They shall be of cylindrical form, of a height equal to their diameter and provided with a button to facilitate handling.

II. They shall be made of cast or wrought iron, brass, bronze or other metals or alloys, which are not so hard as steel but harder than copper. In places situated on the coasts, the weights may be made of zinc.

III. They shall be made in one or two pieces. Those which are made in only one piece and of cast iron, or which, being made of other metals, are not adjusted to the weight in the lathe shall carry in the upper part and near the bottom, two rough cavities into which the lead may be inserted, which will serve to adjust the weight in such a manner, that the cavities will show a free surface of at least 15 mm. in diameter, and the lead therein can be stamped by a blow with the inspection stamp.

The two pieces shall be hollow in their cylindrical part and the upper part of the cavity will form the nut into which the lower part of the button will be screwed. The two pieces will be secured to each other by a rivet.

Art. 22. Hollow weights of a conical form and let into each other so as to form nests with a total weight of one kilogram, may also be employed and especially by travelling traders.

The pieces which will make up the set shall be as follows:

One of 500 grams (which will serve as a box for the others)	One of 20 grams
One of 200 grams	Two of 10 "
Two of 100 grams	One of 5 "
One of 50 grams	Two of 2 "
	One of 1 "

Art. 23. The weight of each piece shall be clearly engraved on the side or top thereof.

Art. 24. The weights will be tested in the following manner:

I. They shall be examined to ascertain whether they fulfill the conditions specified in Arts. 20, 21, 22 and 23.

II. A standard weight corresponding to the one under test shall be placed on one of the trays of the test balance and on the other an equal weight of metallic grains. The standard weight will then be removed and its place taken by the weight which it is desired to test. Should the balance dip on the side of the metal grains the piece will be refused as underweight; should it remain level, it will be accepted; but should the balance dip on the side of the weight to be tested another trial will be made as follows:

The grains will be increased with the amount to cover the error allowed in the weight under test; if, after this addition the balance still inclines on the side of the weight to be tested it will be refused on the ground of over weight; but should the balance remain level or incline on the side of the grains the weight will be passed.

Art. 25. The error allowed in weights shall always be in excess and the allowance shall be as follows:

Weights of 10 kilograms	4 grams of error
" " 5 "	3 " " "
" " 2 "	2 " " "
" " 1 "	1 " " "
" " 500 grams	0.5 " " "
" " 200 "	0.3 " " "
" " 100 "	0.2 " " "
" " 50 "	0.2 " " "
" " 20, 10 & 5 grams	0.1 " " "

The conical hollow weights referred to in Art. 22 shall be allowed one-half of the error provided under the present Articles for the respective pieces.

Weighing instruments.

Art. 26. The instruments for weighing and their fittings will be subject to the following provisions:

I. The balances with arms of equal length shall be sufficiently sensitive to easily weigh within five grams.

II. The scales which are provided with bars on which the weights are indicated by lines, shall in no case show any heavier than the actual weight, and the discrepancies between the weights they indicate and

the real ones, shall not exceed the weight indicated by the smallest of their subdivisions. The scales which have no divided arms shall weigh with facility within 0.0005 of their maximum load.

III. The apparatus for weighing articles, whose price per kilogram is \$100.00 or more shall be sufficiently sensitive to weigh within a decigram.

IV. When the article to be weighed is moved from one part of the machine to the other, the greatest discrepancy between the different parts of the machine must be less than the aggregate of the allowances in the standard weights with which the tests are made, if they are scales with even balance.

If they are instruments with unequal arms, with one or more divided arms, the greatest discrepancy shall be less than the smallest weight which the instrument is capable of showing.

V. The platform scales and steelyards shall oscillate when on the balance and loaded, and if they are balances they shall oscillate with or without a load.

VI. In the balances that have arms of equal length, the equilibrium must be maintained when the instrument is loaded with any weight whatever and such weights are passed from one side to the other. In the event of the equilibrium being disturbed by such change it must be re-established by adding to the respective dish a weight not exceeding one gram.

VII. In the weighing instruments which have arms of unequal length, the proportion between the weight and fixed counterweights and that of the objects to be weighed shall be constant within the loading limits of those instruments.

VIII. In those weighing instruments which have one or more sliding counterweights the weight shown by one alone on the respective arm or the total indications on the different bars if there are several, shall correspond to the weight of the load placed on the platform or hook.

IX. The instruments which are arranged with sliding and fixed counterweights shall respectively fulfill the conditions specified in the last two paragraphs.

X. The graduations on the arms of the instruments for weighing will show only those weights recognized by the legal system, and shall be so arranged that every two, five or ten divisions will form a decimal multiple or submultiple of the kilogram.

XI. The instruments for weighing which have arms of unequal length, shall only have a single hook, platform or scoop to receive the load, with the exception of those scales which are made for platform and scoop, and therefore will have these two pieces.

The steelyards shall have only one hook by which they can be hung; but they may have two bobs of different weights, and be marked on the two sides of the bar so as to weigh wholesale and retail.

XII. All weighing instruments shall be marked with clear and indelible characters, with the limits of the load they will bear.

XIII. The counterweights shall be of the same metals or alloy required for the weights. In the event of their being of cast iron they shall have two cavities filled with compressed lead, and presenting a free surface of 15mm. diameter, on which the inspection marks can be stamped.

Art. 27. The weighing instruments which may be used in mercantile establishments will be kept properly adjusted as long as the places are open for the service of the public.

Art. 28. In the case of automatic computing scales, the computing mechanism shall be considered as forming a private convenience for the vendor and the prices thereon indicated shall not be binding on the public.

Art. 29. The letter scales shall be arranged like other ordinary weighing mechanisms and shall show weights of 15 grams or multiples thereof. The letter scales of special mechanisms which may be authorized by the Department of Fomento shall also be legal.

Art. 30. Weighing instruments which are based on the elasticity of springs shall not be employed in mercantile operations.

Art. 31. The instruments for weighing shall be tested in the following manner:

I. Scales of even balance.

(a) They will be examined to ascertain whether they comply with the conditions set forth in Sections V and VII of Art. 26.

(b) The necessary standard weights to obtain a load equal to that indicated as the maximum of the instrument shall be placed on one of the platforms and the equilibrium will be established by placing weights on the other platform. The loads on the two platforms will then be changed from one to the other and if, after this change, the equilibrium should subsist or if it should not subsist but be reestablished with a weight of 1 gram at the utmost, the instrument will be passed. In the event of any greater weight being required to reestablish the equilibrium the instrument shall be refused a license.

(c) Having loaded and balanced the instrument with its maximum load, five grams will be added to each of the platforms so as to make certain that the apparatus will easily feel the weight.

(d) A test similar to the above will be made by loading and balancing the scales with a tenth of the maximum load.

(e) When the balances are intended to weigh goods whose price per kilogram is \$100.00 or more, use will be made, in the tests required under paragraphs b, c and d, of a standard weight of one decigram in place of those of one or five grams.

(f) If the balances satisfy the above tests they shall be accepted or otherwise refused.

II. The balances approved by the Department of Fomento in accordance with the ruling communicated in the circular of the 4th, of February 1905, shall be tested in the following manner:

(a) The piece to which the fulcrum is secured and which freely moves within the conical box, and on which, the counterweights act through the mechanism of the box, shall be considered as the platform in the balance, opposite to that on which the goods to be weighed are placed.

(b) An examination will be made to ascertain if the provisions of Sections IV and V of Art. 26 are complied with. Standard weights will then be placed on the platform of the balance and the levers corresponding to the conical box will be moved until they reach their highest point, to see whether the balance is maintained, as by means of this movement of the lever, the respective counterweights are made to act on the cross arm. Another test will be made by placing standard weights on the platform until they reach the maximum load and then all the levers of the conical box will be worked so as to loosen all the internal counterweights of the machine.

In making these trials, the levers will sometimes be drawn towards the outside of the box and at others pushed towards the interior of the same, so as to ascertain whether the mechanism has any defect which will alter the exactitude of the weights, by preventing the counterweights from remaining entirely free.

Finally, the sensitiveness of the machine will be examined in accordance with paragraphs (c) and (d) of Section I of this Article.

(c) The test of the graduated scale on these machines will be carried out as provided under paragraph (c) of Section III of this same Article.

Should these scales satisfy the above tests they will be licenced for use.

III. Scales with or without graduated arms.

(a) An examination will be made to ascertain whether the provisions of Sections V, X, XI, XII and XIII of Art. 26 have been complied with.

(b) If the apparatus has an adjusting mechanism to make the ratio between the weight of the fixed counterweights and the load exactly 1 to 10, 1 to 100, 1 to 1000, etc., or 1 to any other integer, such apparatus must be adjusted to the respective ratio, which will be proved by loading it with standard weights.

(c) If by reason of its construction, the apparatus is not provided with the adjusting mechanism mentioned in the preceding paragraph, its proper ratio will be determined by loading it with standard weights which will be placed on the platform of the fixed counterweights.

(d) From the proportion of each apparatus will be deducted the weight of the fixed counterweights, multiplying this weight by the proportion. When a counterweight has an excess of one gram or less, the employee who may make the test will adjust it by taking the excess off the lead plugs; but if such excess should exceed one gram or if the counterweight does not reach the proper weight, it will be refused a license and the interested party shall be notified the exact weight that it is over or short.

The adjustment of the counterweights will be carried out in even balance scales by double weighing and with all the exactitude which is possible in the regulation instruments in the Inspection Offices.

(e) In those scales which have graduated arms, each one of them will be examined by weighing three times at three different points, sufficiently separated in their respective graduations.

The first trial will be made by placing standard tares on the balance of the instrument and balancing their weight with the respective sliding counterweight, so as to see whether this gives the corresponding indication.

The second trial will be made by putting on the platform a load of about the half of the maximum load of the arm under examination, balancing it with the sliding counterweight and noting the weight indicated. Standard tares will then be placed on the platform and note will be taken whether the scale shows the weight of these additional tares by the respective displacement of the sliding counterweight.

The third test will be made like the second, with the difference that the load to be placed on the platform shall be less than the maximum load of the bar under inspection and over the half of the same.

In the above tests the sliding counterweights must not show any greater weight than that actually placed on the platform; but they will be allowed to give a lesser weight by a quantity not exceeding the minimum weight indicated on the machine.

(f) If by reason of their construction, the machines have no divisions on the arm, they must easily show within their load capacity,

5 grams, charged with 10 kilograms

25 " " " 50 "

50 " " " 100 "

and so on successively.

If the scales comply with all the above tests they shall be licensed.

IV. Steelyards.

(a) They will be examined to ascertain whether they comply with the conditions specified in Sections V, X, XI, XII and XIII of Art. 26.

(b) They will be subjected to the tests provided in paragraph (e) Sec. III of this Article, considering the bob of the steelyard as a sliding counterweight.

Art. 32. The Department of Fomento will at all times have power to authorize the instruments for weighing which are based on new mechanisms or systems, after a study of the same, and in case of need will issue special rulings for their use and inspection. Both the authorization as well as the special rulings will be made known to the public through the "Diario Oficial."

SECTION V.

MEASURES OF ELECTRICITY AND OF LUMINOUS INTENSITY

Art. 33. The instruments or appliances for measuring electricity must fulfill the following conditions:

I. They must express the quantities in the units referred to in Section VII of Art. 1 or in derivatives of the same.

II. They must be of a system and mechanism that are approved by the Department of Fomento.

III. Said approval must be published in the "Diario Oficial."

IV. They must have the necessary piece or pieces in which to place circular disks of lead on which the legal marks may be stamped, to prevent the mechanism being touched without altering or breaking the seal.

V. They must be tested and licensed with the respective marks by the Office of Weights and Measures or by any other Office or employees who may be designated by the Department.

Art. 34. The appliances for measuring electricity will be tested in the following manner.

I. They will be examined to ascertain whether they comply with the requisites of the preceding article.

II. They will be compared by means of the appliances and processes which may be proposed by the Inspection of Weights and Measures and approved by the Department of Fomento, in order to ascertain whether they work properly and also as to whether their indications are within the error allowed.

Art. 35. The Department of Fomento will specify the amount of error to be allowed on the dials of the appliances for measuring electricity, at the time of making the publication referred to in Sec. III of Art. 33.

Art. 36. Whenever, for the purpose of selling electricity, the units of measurement prescribed under these Regulations are not adopted as a basis, the sale shall be considered as made without any legal measure.

Art. 37. The appliances employed for measuring luminous intensity shall be the Vernon-Harcourt ten-candle power standard lamp and the Fleming incandescent lamp with large bulb, with reference to the principal standard of luminous intensity. The incandescent electric lamps shall be marked with their candle power, the voltage at which they are to be used and the number of watts.

SECTION VI.

INITIAL AND PERIODICAL TESTS, AND LICENSING OF MEASURES AND INSTRUMENTS FOR WEIGHING AND MEASURING.

Art. 38. The weights, measures and appliances for weighing and measuring shall be subjected to a first test for the issue of the license and to subsequent periodical tests which will authorize the continued use thereof, if they are maintained up to the provisions of the Regulations.

Art. 39. The first test will be carried out at any time of the year, whenever the weights, measures or appliances for weighing and measuring are brought into use.

The periodical tests will be carried out in the first quarter of the years which terminate in zero or in an even number.

Art. 40. The Department of Fomento will have power, whenever it considers it expedient, to extend the term for periodical tests as regards the instruments for measuring electricity.

Nevertheless, both the person who receives the benefits of that current as well as the one who supplies it, shall at all times and whenever they may ask for it, have a right to get such appliances tested and licensed.

Article 41. For the purposes of Article 38 and as regards the first test, the persons who may carry on a business of selling by weight or measure will be under the obligation of presenting their weights and measures as well as their portable appliances for weighing and measuring, in a second class office

For the purposes of the same Article 38 as regards the periodical tests, the presentation of those weights, measures or appliances will be made in the period specified under Article 39 either in a second class office or in any auxiliary office.

Art. 42. The first and periodical tests when carried out by any second class office or Inspector of Weights and Measures, as well as the periodical tests which may be carried out by any auxiliary office, shall authorize the use of such weights, measures and appliances throughout the Republic.

Art. 43. The tests of appliances for weighing with a capacity of over 1,000 kilograms will be carried out in the same house or mercantile establishment to which they belong. For this purpose the interested parties will present a written application to the nearest second class office, if it is to be a first test. In the case of the periodical inspections, this same application will be addressed to the nearest office, whether it is second class or auxiliary.

Art. 44. For the purposes of Article 41, the railroads, express and navigation companies will notify the Inspection of Weights and Measures of the weighing appliances which they may have in use, in order that the latter may designate the Inspecting Offices in which the movable appliances are to be presented.

Art. 45. The Department of Fomento will have power, whenever it considers it expedient, and under the conditions which may appear prudent, to grant permission to the railroad and navigation companies which may so petition, for their portable weighing appliances to be tested in the stations or offices of the companies themselves. In these cases the Department of Fomento, may likewise grant to said companies, total or partial exemption from the payment of inspection dues.

Art. 46. The Managers of mercantile establishments in which appliances are used with a capacity of more than 500 kilograms will furnish the inspectors with bales or other heavy objects, in order by load the platforms and facilitate the trial.

Art. 47. In those interior ware houses in which trading is done to weight or measure a visible notice will be posted at the entrance showing the hours at which they are open for business.

Art. 48. The manufacturers and dealers in weights, measures and appliances for weighing and measuring will be bound to sell them already tested, whenever such sales are made in retail, that is to say when not more than twenty pieces of one sole class are sold at one time

SECTION VII.

COMPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS.

Art. 49. All merchants will be under the obligation to allow the purchaser, whenever he so demands, to ascertain that the weights, measures and appliances for weighing and measuring which are in use are duly licensed.

Art. 50. Merchants will always specify the price of their goods by the metre, ton of 1,000 kilograms, kilogram, gram, cubic metre, hectolitre and litre, whenever the sale is made by weight or measure.

Whenever electric energy is sold by the indications of registering appliances, the prices will be fixed on the basis of the electric units provided in these Regulations.

Art. 51. The sale of goods in packages or vessels, even though the outside covers or vessels may indicate the weight or measure, will be considered as a sale by the piece or in bulk.

Art. 52. Merchants are prohibited from posting in their establishments, tables of equivalents between the old style measures and the legal system of weights and measures.

They are likewise prohibited from announcing the prices of their goods by their equivalents.

Art. 53. All public officers, notaries, and experts who may issue or attest documents or reports in which mention is made of lengths, areas, volumes, weights, electrical measurements, etc., will state them in units of the legal system and should there be any necessity of mentioning the units of other systems, the equivalent under the present system will be inserted at the same time.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE STANDARDS AND THE ALLOWANCE OF ERROR IN THEM.

Art. 53. There shall be three classes of standards:

I. The first class standard:

(a) The national standard of length, which consists of the prototype metre No. 35, made of an alloy of platinum and iridium with a cross section of X, that was assigned by the International Committee of Weights and Measures to the Mexican Government, compared in the International Office on the 28th of September 1889 and deposited on

28th. of August 1900 in the Office of Weights and Measures of the Department of Fomento.

(b) The national standard of volume, which consists of the prototype kilogram No. 21 made of an alloy of platinum and irridium with a cylindrical form, a height equal to its diameter, assigned to the Mexican Government by the International Committee of Weights and Measures, tested by the International Office on the 7th. of January 1895 and deposited in the Office of Weights and Measures of the Department of Fomento on the 20th. of August 1900.

(c) The other prototypes which the Government may acquire.

II. The second class standards:

Those standards which may be directly compared with those of the the first class, in order that in their turn the third class standards may be compared with them.

III. The third class standards:

Those which after being compared with those of the second class, are intended to be employed in the direct tests of the measures used in trade and are the following: metres, kilograms, glass litres and the special gauges which are employed by the inspecting offices and inspectors.

Art. 55. In comparing the second class standards with the national prototypes, note shall be taken of the errors discovered, in order to bear them in mind when they are compared with those of the third class.

Art. 56. In comparing the third class with the second class standards the following differences more or less will be allowed in the former:

I. In the metres and subdivisions of decimetres and centimetres in any part of the standard, 0.0003 metre at a temperature of 20° C.

II. In the special gauges for dry measures 0.0003 metre at the temperature of 20° C.

III. In the glass litre one cubic centimetre.

IV. In weights the allowance for error shall be as follows:

Weight of	10 kilograms.....	0.4	gram.
" "	5 "	0.3	"
" "	2 "	0.2	"
" "	1 "	0.1	"
" "	500 gram.....	0.05	"
" "	200 "	0.03	"
" "	100 "	0.02	"
" "	50 "	0.02	"
" "	20 "	0.01	"
" "	10 "	0.005	"
" "	5 "	0.005	"
" "	2 "	0.003	"
" "	1 "	0.002	"

On weights of 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10 and 5 milligrams the error allowed shall be of one milligram.

Art. 57. The third class standards will be considered exact in testing the weights, measures and appliances for weighing and measuring which are in commercial use.

CHAPTER VII.

LICENSING FEES.

Art. 94. The licensing and inspection fees will be collected in accordance with the following Tariff:

MEASURES OF LONGITUDE.

For a metre rule of whatever form.....\$ 0.15

DRY MEASURES.

For a measure of five litres.....	0.20
" " " " two "	0.10
" " " " one "	0.05
" " " " five tenths of a litre.....	0.05
" " " " two " " " "	0.05

LIQUID MEASURES.

For a measure of 50 litres.....	\$ 1.00
" " " " 45 "	1.00
" " " " 40 "	1.00
" " " " 35 "	1.00
" " " " 30 "	1.00
" " " " 25 "	1.00
" " " " 10 "	0.75
" " " " 15 "	0.75
" " " " 10 "	0.75
" " " " 5 "	0.50
" " " " 2 "	0.30
" " " " 1 "	0.20
" " " " five tenths of a litre.....	0.10
" " " " two " " " "	0.10
" " " " one " " " "	0.10
" " " " five hundredths of a litre.....	0.10

WEIGHT.

For a weight of 10 kilograms.....	\$	1.25
" " " " 5 "		0.75
" " " " 2 "		0.50
" " " " 1 "		0.25
" " " " 500 grams		0.15
" " " " 200 "		0.10
" " " " 100 "		0.10
" " " " 50 "		0.10
" " " " 20 "		0.10
" " " " 10 "		0.10
" " " " 5 "		0.10

WEIGHING INSTRUMENTS.

For a balance with capacity for 10 kilograms or less.....	\$	0.50
For a balance with capacity for more than 10 kilograms.....		1.00
For a steelyard with one sole bob and one graduated bar, of any capacity		2.00
For a steelyard with two bobs and two graduated faces, of whatever capacity.....		4.00
For a platform scale of 100 kilograms or less capacity, with or without counterweights.....		1.50
For a platform scale with capacity of 100 to 500 kilograms, with or without counterweights.....		3.00
For a platform scale with capacity for 500 to 1000 kilograms, with or without counterweights.....		4.00
For a platform scale with capacity for 1000 to 5000 kilograms, with or without counterweights....		6.00
For a platform scale with capacity for 5,000 to 10,000 kilograms, with or without counterweights.....		10.00
For a platform scale with capacity for 10 000 to 50,000 kilograms, with or without counterweights.....		20.00

The above capacities do not include the higher limits.

Art. 95. After approving the system and mechanism of the appliances for measuring electricity which are referred to in Section II of Art. 34, the Department of Fomento will determine the fees payable for the licensing and inspection of such appliances.

Art. 96. The fees payable on the first and periodical inspections of appliances for registering electric energy shall be paid by the person or company which supplies that energy.

In the case of special inspections referred to in the second paragraph of Art. 40, the expenses and fees for the same shall be paid by the person or company which supplies the electric energy, when such inspections are made at its request, or whenever, without such person or company having requested the inspection, the registers are found defective. The

person who receives or utilizes the electric current shall pay said expenses and fees, if, after having requested such inspection, the registers are found to be in good working order.

Art. 97. The fees for licensing and inspection, shall be paid in the form of stub stamps of the Federal Stamp Tax in accordance with the Regulations on the point which may be issued by the Treasury Department, and whenever such licenses are issued or inspections made by Federal employees.

If the licenses are issued by local State employees, the fees shall be paid in the form provided by the laws of the respective States and will be turned into the Treasury of those States as provided by the respective law.

CHAPTER VIII.

PENALTIES.

Art. 98. A penalty of 3 to 30 days imprisonment, commutable to a fine of \$5.00 to \$300.00 shall be imposed for the use, in mercantile transactions or sales, of the following appliances:

I. Weights, measures and appliances for weighing or measuring that are not in accordance with the legal system.

II. Measures or appliances for weighing, which after having received the legal brands, have been marked with the equivalent measures of another system, by means of lines, points, perforations or any other mark, even though it may not be of a permanent character.

III. On those in charge of the Inspecting Offices when they do not apply the legal brands with due care, thereby causing them to appear incomplete, or applying them at an improper point.

IV. On those who make use of weights, measures and appliances for weighing or measuring which have been withdrawn from the service and branded as required under Art. 75.

Art. 99. The penalties provided in the preceding article shall be applied without prejudice to the inutilization of those pieces which are not capable of being repaired in such a way as to bring them within the legal provisions. Those which are susceptible of repair shall be branded as set forth under Art. 75.

Art. 100 The use in mercantile transactions or sales, of weights, measures and appliances for weighing of the legal system which may be wanting the corresponding legal brands, that is to say that have not been submitted to the first or to the periodical inspections, will be punished as follows.

I. With a fine of \$0.25 to \$1.00, or in default thereof, with one to three days imprisonment, if the guilty party is a travelling trader or one who carries on his business in a temporary booth in a market.

II. With a fine of \$1.00 to \$5.00 or three to ten days imprisonment if the guilty party is a merchant having a permanent stand in a market.

III. In all other cases, with a fine of \$5 00 to \$500.00 or imprisonment for 20 to 30 days.

Art. 101. A fine of \$5.00 to \$500.00 or imprisonment for five to fifteen days will be imposed on those who, making use of appliances for weighing with a capacity of over 1,000 kilograms in their mercantile transactions or sales, do not notify the Inspection Offices as required under Arts. 43 and 44.

Art. 102. A fine of \$5.00 to \$500.00 will be imposed on the owners or managers of mercantile establishments who may refuse to present their weights, measures or appliances for weighing to the inspectors, for the purpose of inspection, and without prejudice to the inspections being carried out with the assistance of the political or municipal authorities.

Art. 103. A fine of \$10.00 to \$100.00 or imprisonment for three to fifteen days will be imposed on the owners or managers of interior warehouses who do not post up the notice required under Art. 47 in an appropriate place and visible to the public.

Art. 104. A fine of \$1.00 to \$20.00 or two to fifteen days imprisonment will be imposed on those traders who may refuse to comply with the obligation imposed on them under Art. 49.

Art. 105. Persons trading in weights, measures and appliances for weighing to be used in trade, and who in making such sales, may infringe the provisions of Art. 48, shall be punished with a fine of \$50.00 to \$100.00 or in default thereof imprisonment for ten to twenty days.

Art. 106. The Companies which may supply electric energy shall be liable to a fine of \$50.00 to \$500.00 whenever, for the sale of such energy, they make use of measuring appliances which are not legally licensed and inspected.

Art. 107. Public Officers and employees, notaries and experts who may issue and attest documents containing declarations and reports in which mention is made of units of weight or measure, and who do not make use of the denominations of the national system of weights and measures as provided under Art. 53, shall be liable to a fine of \$5.00 to \$25.00.

Art. 108. Whenever any of the penalties specified in these Regulations are imposed for infringement of the same, a minute will be made out which will record in a clear and explicit manner, the provisions which have been infringed, and which minute will be subscribed by the Inspector, two witnesses and the person responsible for the infringement. Should the last refuse to sign or not know how to do so, it will be so recorded in the minute. For the purpose of applying the penalties to which public officers, employees or experts may have rendered themselves liable, there will be no necessity of making out a minute, but it will be sufficient to take note of the material part of the document in which the infringement has been committed.

Art. 109. For the purposes of Arts. 18, 19 and 20 of the Law of Weights and Measures, whenever any of the infringements therein

specified are discovered, the respective minute will be made out and the accused will be handed over to the political authority of the locality, in order that he may in his turn bring the accused before the competent authority.

Art. 110. Whenever the person on whom a penalty is imposed considers it unjust or wrongly applied, he may address the Department of Fomento, which will finally decide on the course to be followed.

If the Agent or employee of the Inspection of Weight and Measures who imposes the penalty belongs to the State Government, the interested parties will apply to the superior authority who may be designated by the Laws of that State.

Art. 111. Every public officer who, in the execution of his duties, may discover some infraction of these Regulations which is penalized under the present Chapter will be in duty bound to report the fact to the nearest employee or Agent of the Inspection of Weights and Measures.

Every one has a right to report to the employees or Agents of the Inspection of Weights and Measures, any offense committed against these Regulations and penalized by the same.

Art. 112. The amount of the fines imposed shall be paid into the Federal or Local Treasury according as the fine is imposed by a Federal, State or Municipal employee.

TRANSITORY

Art. 113. The appliances for registering electric energy shall be presented for inspection from the date which may be specified by the Department of Fomento.

Art. 114. The dry measures with a capacity of ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred litres, and the liquid measures of a height equal to their diameter which have been licensed in accordance with the Regulations of the 20th. of February 1896, and which are legally in use, shall not be subjected to the periodical inspection of 1906 but will be withdrawn from use from the 31st. of December of that year.

Art. 115. The first class standards which have been in use from the 1st. of December 1905 shall be submitted to a special inspection with the character of periodical, in the second half year of 1906 and the periodical inspection of those standards shall subsequently be made in the periods stipulated in Section IV, Art. 80 of these Regulations.

Art. 116. In those cases in which the Executive of the Union may make use of the powers granted to it under Art. 14 of the law of the 6th. of June 1905, the inspection of the weights, measures and appliances for measuring which may be carried out in the States to which such service has been delegated, will be made with the utensils in the possession of the Inspection Offices, employing the methods for verification that are now in use only in those cases in which it may not be possible to apply those newly established; but once those offices have received the stand-

ards and utensils specified in these Regulations, such inspections shall be carried out in strict accordance with the methods therein provided.

Art. 117. Until it is possible for the staffs of the second class offices to comply with the requisites of Art. 84, the Officers in charge thereof shall receive from the General Inspection of Weights and Measures the necessary instructions for the installation of their offices as well as for the execution of their duties.

And therefore, I order that it be printed, published, circulated and duly complied with.

Given in the Palace of the Executive of the Union in Mexico on the 16th. of November 1905.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To Engineer BLAS ESCONTRIA,

Secretary of Fomento, Colonization and Industry.







